

Recognized Authority on  
Connellsville Coke Trade.

# Weekly Coke Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke  
is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 36, NO. 1.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1913

EIGHT PAGES.

## Prices and Prospects.

### UPLIFT IN COKE PRICES SEEKS TO BE SUBSTANTIAL

#### Restriction of Iron Output Will Strengthen the Situation.

#### FURNACE SITUATION ANALYZED

#### NOT MUCH CURTAILMENT NECESSARY IF STEEL TRADE DOES NOT SHAMPO, ABOVE A DOZEN FURNACES ALREADY OUT OR PREPARING TO BANK OR BLOW OUT

*Special to The Weekly Courier*

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—The past week has been one of quiet tension in the coke market. There has been a much larger volume of inquiry for prompt furnace coke distributed in small lots. This inquiry has been satisfied only partially and in no case by coke at less than \$2.50 for standard grade. The buyers have shown a strong disposition to split up their inquiries in order to conceal the tonnage in which they are interested, and on account of the retail nature of the business done sellers have difficulty in arriving at even approximate estimates of the total tonnage moved. It is quite probable that 10,000 or 15,000 tons of spot and forward coke have been sold in the week in small lots chiefly at \$2.50, with a small tonnage reported at \$2.60.

There has been practically no inquiry for coke for extended delivery either for the balance of July, August, or the first half of next year. The furnaces not yet covered are well informed of the position of sellers to hold out for \$2.50 and regard it as fruitless to inquire as long as they are not willing to pay the \$2.60 price as this figure is thoroughly established for the present.

Additional furnaces are talking of banking or blowing out. They are reports now as to six or eight furnaces intending to bank or blow out if they cannot secure coke at less than \$2.50 and these furnaces include several which have bought some coke for July at the \$2.50 price. Those failing to make some pig iron to apply on their contracts which they have before ceasing production. Apart from the six or eight furnaces which are talking of going out, it is understood over four or five furnaces all merchant stocks have fallen to such a point as to cause regular operations as soon as the coke was used up which secured on contracts expiring June 30.

The attitude of the coke operators is that it will be well for the general situation if furnaces bank or blow out for they admit that if pig iron prices are raised as claimed some furnaces will justify \$2.50 coke, the best plan is for production of pig iron to be curtailed until conditions bring about higher pig iron prices. Inasmuch as there are no stocks of pig iron in the yards of producers or consumers in the market, it is believed that a small change in the market will be sufficient to revive the market. The operators on their part are content to curtail their production of coke to meet whatever decrease in requirements is caused by the furnaces banking or blowing out.

We have had a careful summary of the merchant and steel works blast furnaces using Connellsville coke. The shipments of Connellsville coke in June averaged 40,000 tons per week.

On that total about 18,000 tons weekly was of foundry coke leaving 22,000 tons for merchant blast furnaces.

This went to furnaces approximately as follows. Merchant furnaces 70 stacks using 12,000 tons of coke, steel works 100 stacks using 270,000 tons weekly. The merchant stacks average considerably smaller than the steel works furnaces showing about 230 tons daily per merchant stack and about 350 tons daily per steel works stack.

The division between steel works furnaces and merchant furnaces does not coincide with the division of coke between furnace ovens and merchant ovens, even though in the majority of cases the furnace ovens are controlled by steel works and the merchant ovens sell to merchant blast furnaces. There are a few merchant furnaces which make their coke themselves, but very few. On the other hand several of the steel works interests consume very considerable quantities of coke received from merchant ovens. This there is more merchant coke produced than is consumed by merchant blast furnaces.

Representative M. E. Foster of Illinois chairman of the House committee on mines says the recommendation of Secretary McAdoo will be soon. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the treasury has asked Congress for an emergency appropriation of \$15,000 to pay for surveying the plot adjoining Schenley park, which the city of Pittsburgh gave the American government in exchange for the Alaska boundary in Law Neville. A portion of the land for the park will also be used in preparing plans for the buildings which are to be erected under the direction of Director J. W. Holmes of the Bureau of Mines. Oscar O. Wendelroth, supervising architect of the treasury army corps of engineers, chief of the office of public works, has been retained to meet the situation and none is offered at the regular figure. A tense situation has thus been produced.

rather limited tonnages buying fairly well ahead in some cases but not taking as much iron per month as for metal. The latest important acquisition is that of the Standard Carbon Manufacuring Company, which began to buy 14,000 tons for August and September with the privilege of deferring some deliveries into October. This company has already bought several orders for July and August delivery. The market is not equitable, changes being made in the market every day. \$1.50 basic \$14.50 malleable \$13.50 No 2 founders \$14 gray forge \$13.75 f o b valley furnaces 50 cents higher delivered Pittsburg.

#### THIRD STAGE OF DECLINE OVERTAKES STEEL TRADE

Impending Fourth Stage Involves  
Curtailment in Production  
and Shipments.

Special to The Weekly Courier

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—The iron men, the steel people, and Daily Iron & Steel Report will strengthen the steel & iron situation tomorrow as follows:

The middle of July finds the steel market in the third stage of its decline from the extremely strong position occupied last October, when inquiry has been satisfied only partially and in no case by coke at less than \$2.50 for standard grade. The buyers have shown a strong disposition to split up their inquiries in order to conceal the tonnage in which they are interested, and on account of the retail nature of the business done sellers have difficulty in arriving at even approximate estimates of the total tonnage moved. It is quite probable that 10,000 or 15,000 tons of spot and forward coke have been sold in the week in small lots chiefly at \$2.50, with a small tonnage reported at \$2.60.

Throughout these stages shipments have been kept up at substantially the full productive capacity. A fourth stage now regarded in most of these areas as definitely possible would involve curtailment in shipments through specifications beginning to run out. There is a wide disparity in time in which the various mills would reach this fourth stage for some of them still have a very large number of the specifications on books.

The steel market has been holding quite steady after the initial decline in the rear. The wire market still lacks action and the residuum in nominal price expected for some time has not yet occurred.

Prices of other important steel products are holding steady, particularly in the present relatively undeveloped state a proto type operation

is in the possibility as practicable on all direct or from lower Lake ports to these districts.

The present Pittsburgh rate in \$60 per ton and the Wheeling rate \$60 per ton the same as Wheeling to equalize the Pittsburgh and Wheeling rates. They have decided to equalize the Pittsburgh rate by filing tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission proposing a uniform rate of \$80 per ton on all direct or from lower Lake ports to these districts.

The Pittsburgh rate in \$60 per ton and the Wheeling rate \$60 per ton the same as Wheeling to equalize the Pittsburgh and Wheeling rates. They have decided to go into effect August 15. It will doubtless be generally opposed by the steel and iron interests of both districts and will hardly be permitted to become effective.

It developed at the hearing that the Pittsburgh district consumed approximately 1,700,000 gross tons of coke annually and the Wheeling district about 2,000,000 gross tons so that there is at stake in this struggle upwards of \$3,000,000 an interest.

This coke was heard in connection with the Connellsville coke case and other coke in a case and with the Connellsville coke was pioneered by John E. Biddle the Pittsburgh coal and coke expert.

Commenting on the fact that the Isabella Connellsville Coke Company with its paltry 50 acres and its insignificant tract of 3,000 acres of coal land and coke ovens is bended to \$2.50 per ton as the maximum, it is evident in its present relatively undeveloped state a proto type operation

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**VIRGINIA FURNACES  
FILE RATE PROTEST;  
CONTEND THEY LOSE**

**Allege in Complaint That  
They are Discriminated  
Against.**

**SAY NORTHERN FIRMS PROFIT**

**Six Firms, With Output of 500,000  
Tons a Year, Want a Rate Adjust-  
ment that Will End Advantage of  
Ohio, Penna., and N. Y. Stacks.**

Six Virginia furnaces, operating  
stacks having a capacity of over  
400,000 tons of pig iron annually, have  
filed a complaint with the Interstate  
Commerce Commission alleging that  
they are being discriminated against  
in freight rates to the advantage of  
Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York  
furnaces.

The complainants are: Low Moor  
Iron Company, with furnaces at Low  
Moor and Covington; Oriskany Ore &  
Iron Company, with furnaces at Iron  
Gate and Elmira; Goshen Iron  
Company, furnaces at Goshen; Penn-  
sauke Furnace Company, furnaces at Glen  
Wilton; Fulaski Iron Company,  
furnaces at Fulaski; Virginia Iron, Coal  
& Coke Company, with furnaces at  
Romoke, Radford and Fulaski.

Stacks of the Virginia furnaces are  
the same from all the complainants.  
Furnaces to north of the Potomac  
River, and applicable to shipments  
either by Hagerstown, Md., or the  
Potomac yards as follows: Har-  
rison, W. Va., \$2.40; Fairmont, \$2.45;  
Washington, D. C., \$2.50; Philadelphia,  
\$2.50; Coatesville, Pa., \$2.50; Reading, Pa.,  
\$2.50; Trenton, N. J., \$2.55; Newark, N.  
J., \$2.55; Jersey City, N. J., \$2.85;  
New York City, \$3.55, and Boston,  
\$3.75.

Pointing out that their principal  
competitors are located at Pittsburgh,  
Benton, Franklin, Josephine and  
Everett, Pa.; Youngstown, O., and  
Buffalo, the complainants say that nor-  
ton mile rates on shipments from  
the Virginia furnaces to destinations  
of substantially equal distances from  
the furnaces of competitors are from  
40 to 50 per cent higher. To illustrate  
this contention, a table is produced  
showing the distance, rate and per  
ton mile rates from the furnaces  
of the Virginia makers and their com-  
petitors to New York, Boston, Phila-  
delphia and Baltimore. These four  
cities have been selected as the  
principal destinations. Low Moor  
and Roanoke are used at the two Vir-  
ginia points for comparison purposes,  
being the two principal shipping  
points of Virginia furnaces. One il-  
lustration will give an index of the  
situation. From Low Moor to Boston  
the distance is 425 miles, the rate  
is \$2.45 and the rate per ton  
mile is \$.56; from Roanoke, the  
rate is \$2.45 and the rate per ton  
mile is placed at \$.56; from Pitts-  
burgh to Baltimore, a distance of 329  
miles, the rate is \$2.15, and the rate  
per ton mile \$.63 miles.

Divisions of rates from Low Moor  
to the cities are also shown in  
a table to prove that discriminations  
against the Virginia furnaces exist.  
It was recently that the complainants  
won a decision against the railroads  
which proposed to advance pig iron  
rates to Pennsylvania and New Jersey  
points. The railroads appealed to  
route the traffic via the Potomac yards  
instead of via Port Norfolk.

**VOTE STOCK INCREASE**

**Westmoreland Coal Company to Ac-  
quire More Holdings.**

Stockholders of the Westmoreland  
Coal Company have approved the  
proposal to increase the capital stock  
from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and the  
issue of \$1,000,000 7-year 5 per  
cent collateral notes.

The stock will be offered to present  
stockholders, pro rata, at par, and  
the proceeds of the new stock and of  
the notes will be used to acquire  
coal lands favorably situated adjacent  
to the company's present workings.

**Much Coal Used for Coke Making.**  
The quantity of coal used for coke  
making in the United States in 1912  
was 65,485,801 short tons, according  
to the United States Geological Survey.  
The coke produced from this coal  
amounted to 43,948,834 tons, valued  
at \$11,232,264. A quantity of  
products from the 11,048,489 tons of  
coke produced in by-product ovens,

**PLANS COMPLETED FOR BIG  
LA BELLE MERGER, IS REPORT**

**Capital Stock of New Concern to Be  
Forty Millions, With Glass  
as President.**

It was reported that final arrangements  
have been made for the consolidation  
of the La Belle Iron & Steel  
Company and the Wheeling Steel & Iron  
Company and the Whitaker-Glessner  
Company. The capital stock of the  
new company is to be \$40,000,000.

While nothing has been done by the  
directors of the various companies  
in regard to consolidating, members of  
the board of directors of each company,  
has reported favorably to the merger.  
The appraisers of the three companies  
have been at work for some time estimating the valuations  
of the properties and this week will  
be ready to submit their findings to the  
board of directors of the La Belle company  
as the chief appraiser in the merger.  
It was reported that the property  
of the La Belle company is to be put  
in the merger at a valuation of \$20,  
000,000; the Wheeling company at  
\$11,000,000; and the Whitaker-Glessner  
company at \$7,000,000.

It was reported that President Alexander  
Glass of the Whitaker-Glessner  
company is to be president of the new  
company. President Chester Hubbard  
of the Wheeling Steel & Iron Company  
will be chairman of the board of  
directors and Vice President of the  
new company.

**WEST PENN WILL FURNISH  
POWER IN LIGONIER FIELD**

**Company Has Contracted to Deliver**

**Electricity to Many New Con-  
sumers in Westmoreland.**

The West Penn is signing new power  
consumers in the Latrobe and  
Ligonier districts and within the past  
few weeks contracted for the delivery  
of approximately 4,500 horsepower  
energy has been closed. Among the  
new customers are the following:

Greensburg Coal Company, 650,

Latrobe Electric Steel Company, 1,000;

Friarocksville Coal & Coke  
Company, 100; Diamond Coal Com-  
pany, 125; Pittsburg & Westmoreland  
Coal Company, 225; Greensburg-Cun-  
nelville Coal & Coke Company, 300;

Latrobe-Connellville Coal & Coke  
Company, 400; Luzerne Coal & Coke  
Company, 200; Meadowlands Coal  
Company, 400; Hyde Park Foundry  
and Machine Company, 200; Beaver  
Junction Coal Company, 100.

This is all new business and is said  
to represent revenue something like  
\$90,000 a year. The West Penn's ex-  
tension into the Ligonier valley is  
bringing results in the way of power  
contracts.

**MARKET IMPROVING**

**But Pig Iron Prices Must Advance or  
Furnaces Will Go Out.**

Rogers, Brown & Co., Cincinnati,  
their weekly pig iron and coke  
market review, say:

"The indications of improvement  
in the iron market continue, and  
prices more pronounced than otherwise.  
There is less range in southern iron  
than has been the case recently, minimum  
figures having been withdrawn,  
and advances of from 25 to 50 cents  
per ton registered. In the south,  
production has been decidedly de-  
creased, and it was reported July  
10 that there were more idle furnaces  
than on the first of the previous month."

"The holiday of the past week in-  
troduced some features in the way of  
closed plants and curtailed produc-  
tion, and shutdowns for which the  
high cost alone is responsible. A good  
line of small buyers continues to be  
the rule, a majority of it done quietly  
and without general solicitation."

"Northern iron is irregular and in-  
quiries while not noticeably greater,  
continues at about the same rate. In  
the east, the better markets are re-  
porting with considerable business in  
sight for third and fourth quarter deliv-  
ery."

"The price of coke and the strength  
of the coke market generally is being  
seriously felt by the manufacturers of  
pig iron, and the pig iron producers  
are practically certain in numbers of  
merchant stacks will go out of blast  
the price of coke being out of all propor-  
tion to the existing figures on pig  
iron. Coke is stronger in all districts  
than it has been in a long time. Dur-  
ing the past week output and ship-  
ments were materially reduced on  
account of the holiday."

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.  
\$1.00 a year in advance.

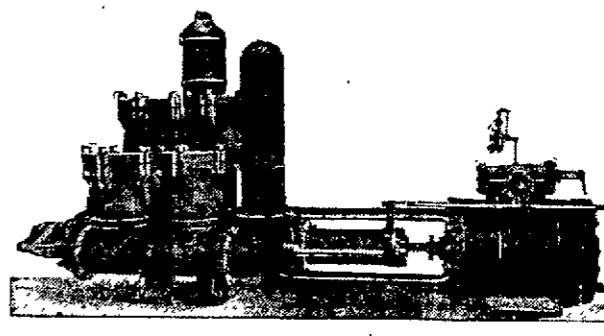
**LIST OF COKE OVENS IN**

**The Connellsville District**

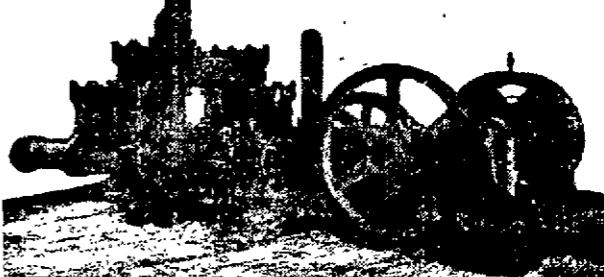
**With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to  
Saturday, July 12, 1913.**

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
29	200	Armen.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	New York, N. Y.
42	200	Addie.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
240	200	Arlowton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
287	200	Bethel	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
281	200	Bethany	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
147	200	Bethany	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	200	Beyer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
245	200	Brickerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Brown Run	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
280	200	Brown Run	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
280	200	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
280	200	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
141	200	Chester	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	200	Chestnut	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	200	Cochrane	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
140	200	Coler	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	200	Continental No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
323	200	Continental No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	200	Continental No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	200	Crossley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
382	200	Davison	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
225	200	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	200	Eaton No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
103	200	Elizabeth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
185	200	Elm Grove	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
101	200	Emory	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
341	200	Gibson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
272	200	Grace	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
190	200	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Henderson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
355	200	Holiday	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
250	200	Jamal	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Junction	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
45	200	Kent	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
45	200	Levering No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
45	200	Levering No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
364	200	Leth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Lemons No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Lemons No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Little Sunshine	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Long	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Marie	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Mahoning	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
60	200	Magnolia	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	200	Margaret	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	200	Morgan	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	200	Murdock	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
35	200	Mt. Pleasant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
25	200	Naylor	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
25	200	Oliver No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
45	200	Oliver No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Painter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Patterson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
15	200	Perry	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	200	Philips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
45	200	Reid	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
45	200	Reidmore	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
10	200	Shadyside	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
45	200	Shorty	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Sherman No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
10	200	Sherman No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Southwicks No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Stevens	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
10	200	Thomas	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Union	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Veteran	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	West Penn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Whitney	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	200	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh

# YOUUGH PUMPS



Size : 24" x 12" x 36" Wood Lined Double Plunger Mine Pump, Valve Chambers  
wood and lead lined





**The Weekly Courier.**

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Connellsville, Pa.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.

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insertion and five cents per line for  
each additional insertion

THURSDAY MORNING JULY 17, 1913

**NO RAILROAD STRIKE.**

There will be no strike of the railroad conductors and trainmen. There

differences will be arbitrated under an amended Erdman law.

The railroad have evidently set their hands to work under the fact that the demands of their employees have been uniformly and cheerfully granted in spite of the protests of the railroads that they have not been permitted to advance their freight rates to compensate for former wage advances.

Their protests are to be commended, but upon the fact that the arbitration board under the present Erdman law is too small to pass upon a question involving so many men and so many millions of dollars. The railroad unions are right and an effort is being made to push the amended bill through Congress in time to have it apply to the present wage dispute it being understood that as modified the railroads will agree to arbitration under it thus guaranteed the country a safe and sure use of its transportation system. It is to be hoped that the Democrats will demonstrate in this case their capacity for constructive statesmanship.

It is evident that the railroads will have to pay to conductors and trainmen and to the mechanics compensation with the advances made to engineers and firemen and that the Interstate Commerce Commission should in fairness permit the railroads to increase their rates. The government cannot become a railroad wrecker without running a fine line between coming to the popular political wrecks.

The railroads paid liberal wage advances about a year ago under a half promise of increased freight rates.

The latter, however, were denied. The railroads are still in a bind in spite of this reversal. They have paid regular dividends, met some extraordinary losses and had up something in the way of surplus.

But they have been able to do this because of the exceptionally excellent business they have done during that period.

The railroads will be unable to earn dividends and will be lucky if they have enough money to meet their interest charge after paying the expenses of operation. There is every prospect that this is possible, but the railroads should be deprived of all revenue from their investments and robbed of a large portion of the intrinsic value of such property.

Railroad rates are still discriminated and some of them are perhaps higher than those ought to be but their adjustment should be equitable to all interests.

**OUR MUNICIPAL STATUS.**

Connellsville voted in 1910 to abandon borough government and become a city under city government when provided by law. In the meantime and provided by law, the voters of Connellsville elected its city officers the following year and at once entered upon city government but acute legal difficulties questioned the application of the language of the law and by a refinement of reasoning it was determined that the voters of Connellsville must wait until the next municipal election which under the new law just enacted would be 1913. At the 1913 session of the Pennsylvania Legislature the third class city law was radically amended to change the ward representation of the government for the protection of the lives of the occupants of the cars and particularly of pedestrians.

The fire truck should always have the right of way over streets in its progress to a fire. Its business is more urgent than that of any other vehicle with the result excepted only in the case of the ambulance. There

should be an ordinance compelling all other traffic to draw aside and halt pending the passage of the fire truck.

Such ordinance should provide heavy penalties and they should be stern and impartially applied.

The suggestion concerning congealed tumors is also worth the consideration of the Connellsville authorities.

**A VAIN THING.**

George Honorable Guthrie is on his

way to Japan but there's a big

political hole to be filled in the Penn-

sylvania Democratic machine.

Fayette County is a political strate-

gic point to be held by the people at large and it is now discovered by our legal friends that this law is so de-

fective that it will require at least four lawsuits to determine where Connellsville is.

Guthrie is in the opinion that the Clark Bill, while perhaps not as concise and complete as it might be, is capable of being reasonably con-

structed to resolve all the doubts raised concerning it in favor of its comple-

test and perfect application to Connell-

ville. He arrived at a conclusion that

one of the classes which say that the old law and the new must be con-

strued together. As the new law is so

evidently omitted from the old, and so con-

cluded that the new law must be con-

strued to the old law, it seems to be

the only logical conclusion.

The suggestion concerning congealed

tumors is also worth the considera-

tion of the Connellsville autho-

rities.

**SAFETY FIRST.**

Safety First policy of the Con-

nellsville coke operators and par-

ticularly the H. C. Frick Coke Com-

pany, the pioneer promoter of this

policy is shown in the fact that the

Frick company produces three times

as much pet death as the West

Virginia region, twice as much as

the bituminous regions of Pennsyl-

vania, Ohio and Illinois and of the

entire United States. It is further

eloquently expressed in the following

figures showing the deaths per million

of coal produced from mining in

the Frick and foreign mines.

Produced      1910      1911      1912

Scotland      90      412      16

South Wales      60      67      65

All Britain      64      44      42

H. C. Frick Coke Co. 190      172      188

**NATURAL GAS LOSSES.**

The United States has been prodigal with its natural resources. Its people have been reckless in their wanton waste. They have unconsciously committed a crime against future generations. When the nation was young and this country was virgin, its resources were apparently boundless and inexhaustible. It was natural for the first citizens to look little to the future, yet now after a century of national life the millions of buffalo which roamed the western plains are practically extinct; our hills are bare of timber; our streams are polluted; the House and Senate are to which body shall soonest spring the biggest lobby probe sensation.

The Senate began this inquiry on complaint of President Wilson who asserted that there was an insidious lobby at work in Washington.

A group publicly announced that he

had received a telegram from the

American Association of Manufac-

turers. The House picked up its ears

and Representative Garrett, whose

other name is Finn, moved the ap-

pointment of a Probe Committee. The

appointment was immediately made

and Representative Finn was

selected as chairman. He and his com-

mittee set out at once to grab the star

witnesses and their house the light of

the sun. The Senate followed in

fine to put Finn on the Senate.

But the Senate committee was not

so successful as the House.

They had to go to the coal fields

and the miners.

They had to go to the oil fields

and the oil wells.

They had to go to the gas fields

and the gas wells.

They had to go to the timber fields

and the timber woods.

They had to go to the iron fields

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## SAWMILL EMPLOYEE SHOT THROUGH ARM DURING A QUARREL

**Head Sawyer at Indian Creek Wounded After a Scuffle.**

**NEGRO SHOOTS UP MEYERSDALE**

**Is Daddy Wounded Reckless Capture at Shaw Mines and is in Cumberland Hospital With Bullet Through His Legs; Territories the Community.**

**Two shootings occurred in the mountain district Monday. At Indian Creek a man was shot through the arm, while at Meyersdale a negro terrorized the community and was captured after he had been shot through the leg.**

**At the McFarland Lumber Company's mill at Indian Creek, a quarrel between L. L. Fish, head sawyer, and William Austin, who has charge of the force and keeps the machinery in repair, resulted in Fish being shot through the arm. There had been trouble between the two men stated over the discharge of some employees. Quarrels were frequent, and resulted in the trouble Monday afternoon.**

**1700 men cleared about 5:30, after most of the employees had left the mill. Fish and Austin got into a scuffle over a pile of wood when the latter, a small man, drew a revolver and fired twice. The first bullet missed his mark but the second struck Fish in the arm. He came to Connellsville, where he had the wound dressed.**

**After shooting up Meyersdale in the Western state, then going to Shaw mines about two miles distant, shooting at a woman, terrorizing the people in the Consolidation Coal Company's store and knocking a woman to the floor three times without interference, a negro named Albert Smithers, who had been in town throughout the night, and is now in a critical condition at the Western Maryland Hospital, Cumberland.**

**Smithers is reported by the police of Meyersdale to be a bad negro and it is alleged that he had been drunk all night. He went to Meyersdale from Clarksville, some time ago and has lately been living in a shanty near Shaw mines. Yesterday afternoon the authorities at Meyersdale were notified that after drinking in the store he had been shot outside the store and the officers were called upon by the county authorities to go to Shaw mines, where he was reported on a rampage.**

**Philip Eckman gave bond in \$125 to pay the girl who prosecuted him \$25 expenses and \$1.50 a week until further notice.**

## BALSLEY RESIGNS PLACE AS TREASURER OF SCHOOL BOARD

**Lloyd Shaw Chosen to Succeed Him; Citizens National Made Depositary for All Funds.**

**The regular monthly meeting of the School Board last Monday was short. It was one of the shortest held by the directors of the institution. Part of the ordinary was the resignation of C. H. Balsley as treasurer and the awarding of the custody of the district funds to the Citizens' National Bank.**

**Mr. Balsley, who was not present at the reorganization meeting a week ago, declared that he was unable to act as treasurer and asked that his resignation be accepted. This was done and Lloyd Shaw was elected his successor.**

**In response to the board's advertisement for bids for the custody of the school funds two proposals were received. That of the Youth Trust Company, for the payment of four per cent interest on the sinking funds. No offer was made for the general fund. The Citizens National Bank agreed to pay two per cent interest on the sinking fund. The latter was given the contract.**

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## MUST ALTER REASONS

**Court Refuses Divorce for Desertion**

**Because Husband Was Cruel.**

**UNIONTON, July 15.—Judge Van Swearingen this morning handed down a decree of divorce against granted a charter to the Fayette County Gas & Coke Company, which supplies Connellsville and other territory about here.**

**Farmers are leaving their land to the new people at a rental of \$1 per acre per year. If gas is found on their land they get \$100 each year per well, and if oil is found, then one-eighth royalty. The Standard Oil people say that they will bore within a year.**

**Nearly the entire territory is taken up by various interests. E. E. Dooley of Scottsdale, has been working for more than a year taking up leases and has over 2,000 acres of land, from Mendon to Grandview Church, the anticline, with the intention of putting down test wells for gas. If gas is found, the concern would prove a formidable rival to the Fayette County Gas & Coke Company, which supplies Connellsville and other territory about here.**

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## JEALOUS MAN KILLS WIFE, 3 CHILDREN; COMMITS SUICIDE

**Unborn Babe Said to Have Caused Awful Tragedy at Trotter.**

## TWO SONS ESCAPE LIKE FATE

**Assaulted by Shots Fired by Crazed Man; They Escape and Warn Neighbors; Pair Had Quarreled and Wife Was Accused of Being Unfaithful.**

**CRIMED BY JEALOUSY.** so neighbors assert. George Mehollik, 40 years old, murdered his wife and three children at Trotter early Monday, and then committed suicide. The childless wife was accused of being unfaithful.

**THE DEAD.** GEORGE MEHOLLIK, 40 years old, husband and father. DOROTHY MEHOLLIK, 32 years old, wife and mother. MERRILL MEHOLLIK, 3 years old, a daughter. ANDREW MEHOLLIK, 6 years old, a son.

**MURDER.** Mrs. Mehollik, 3 years old, a son. The murder occurred shortly after midnight when the mother and children were asleep. All of the victims were shot through the breast, two of them through the heart. They died almost instantly.

Mehollik left orphans two of his boys, George, 14, and John, 15, the only survivors of the family. They are being cared for by the only relative in this country, Mehollik's brother Michael, who lives in one of the little red houses across the street.

Every indication points to the fact that the murderer was probably a member of the family and had been plotting for months, ever since he was summoned to their former home at Salz, Barosseburg, Austria, by rumors of the woman's unfaithfulness to bring her back to this country.

The family arrived in Trotter on May 28, and until they rented a room at the home of Michael Mehollik. There they quarreled almost continually, and it is believed that the family troubles drove the murderer insane. The unborn child is said to have been the cause of the tragedy. One of Mehollik's relatives, a distant cousin, came to this country from Austria, and resided in Trotter, and was a frequent visitor at the house. Sunday he was visiting the woman. When she husband entered the room, it is said, she told him he was there for a pillow slip which Mrs. Mehollik had promised him before he left the old country.

That Mehollik was dissatisfied with the explanation and that he brooded over the affair is indicated. Sunday morning he went to both masses at St. John the Evangelist Church. During the remainder of the day he sat about the house, his head buried in his hands, and with several other children. The youngsters were playing childish games in the street beneath the large maple trees, and frequently it was noticed by neighbors that Mehollik's eyes would light up and a smile would steal across his face as Irene passed in view. She was his life.

At 9 o'clock he called the child into the yard and sent her to bed. Shortly after he told the boys to retire. About 11 o'clock the wife went up stairs. There are two rooms on the second floor of the Mehollik home. One, a large room, is the front containing two beds, and the other considerably smaller, contained one. The parents occupied a large brass bed lengthwise near the front windows, and a white enamel bed was used by the three younger children. There was no other furniture in the room. It was the hour of their confinement.

When Mehollik went up stairs he had a revolver containing five chambers loaded. In the pockets of his trousers were 14 cartridges. In another pocket he had a razor, and an ax standing in a corner of the room gave much trouble. He wanted to work during the cutting happened when an officer lost control of his horse and the mount dashed into Company D's formation. Three of the men were slightly injured.

After entering the bedroom, the murderer's actions were deliberate. He closed in door and turned the strong wooden latch, insuring himself against interruption. Then he walked to the bed. Mrs. Mehollik and the children were sleeping. The position of the woman's body when viewed by Coroner H. J. Bell indicated this. One shot from the revolver was sufficient to end her life and that of her unborn babe.

When the children were wakened by the sound of the shots, they were pushed out of bed and ran down stairs. Their father slipped out of bed and down stairs. Their cries brought John Costelick to the house. Costelick notified Constable William Roland, who made arrangements that nothing was disturbed until the arrival of Coroner Bell, this morning. The father's body was found on the floor of the front room, beside the bed where the dead wife lay.

**SIGNS PRIMARY BILL.** Tener Approves Measure Abolishing All Conventions in State.

The party convention has been legislated out of existence in Pennsylvania by the approval on Saturday by Governor Tener of the new statewide primary law.

Under the new law, every elective office from United States Senator down to township assessor must be nominated by a primary. Heretofore state officers have been chosen in convention, and United States Senators were elected by the Legislature without the aid or consent of a primary.

**MEMORIALS FOR THE WEEKLY COURIER.**

## ASSIGN TEACHERS FOR THE TERM IN DUNBAR TOWNSHIP

**Board Prepares to Take Care of 2,900 Pupils This Year.**

## NEW BUILDING IS COMPLETED

**Fin Structure at Trotter Will be Inspected on Thursday; Two Rooms Will be Added at Juncutis; Principal Smith Beginning His 12th Year.**

**WILL OFFER FREE MANUFACTURING SITES AND SOIL BUILDING Lots; Give Cash and Coal.**

The Guiler farm in Dunbar township was disposed of on Friday by John A. Guiler to S. A. Coughenour and J. M. Robinson. The property is located at Morrell. The annual value of the land was not made public.

In addition to paying a cash consideration, Coughenour and Robinson turned over 200 acres of Monroe County, Ohio coal land. This coal is located near the town of Woodfield.

The new owners of the Guiler farm will offer free manufacturing sites and soil building lots; give cash and coal.

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## MUNICIPAL LEAGUE WILL CARRY CLARK BILL INTO COURTS

**Test Suits to be Started to Determine the Town's Status.**

### WHERE OUTLINES SITUATION

**See Positive Commission Government Bill Does Not Apply, but Serious Question is Raised, No Decision; Name Four Possible Decisions**

The Municipal League Friday night unanimously voted to make a test case of the Clark third class city bill to determine whether it applied to Connellsville, and to raise a question, establishing the status of the municipality. At the same time the Chamber of Commerce, through President F. E. Markel, agreed to bear half of the expense, expected to be about \$150. It is understood that the lawyers of Connellsville will contribute their services, and that the county commissioners will also help. The cost of the suit is estimated at \$1,000, and it is expected to entitle the aid of the others. Four test suits will be instituted.

A committee of five, consisting of W. R. Goldsmith, F. E. Markel, J. H. Dugan, John D. McNeil and W. S. Behanna, was appointed to go to W. S. Behanna to solicit funds and arrange the details necessary for a prompt prosecution of the suit. The committee will hold its first meeting next Monday night.

It is proposed to have suits begun in the appropriate court immediately for mayor on a non-partisan ballot, one for mayor on a party ticket under the third class city law of 1888, one for councilman on a non-partisan ballot, and one for Burgess. This is Attorney Higbee's idea. He contends that the law is unconstitutional, and the court will not decide the constitutionality of the Clark bill, but will definitely fix the municipality's status. Higbee explained his idea of the Clark bill at length and declared that the court might assume four things:

1. That the Clark bill and all its provisions are unconstitutional.
2. That councilmen shall be elected under the Clark bill, although no provision is made for electing a mayor and controller. In this event, the embryo city would become a city in fact by organizing its council and thereby creating a vacancy in the office of mayor and controller to be filled at a special election.

3. That the Clark bill is unconstitutional, in that it divides the third class cities of the state into two classes in a manner beyond the power of the Legislature to do, thereby setting up a new class of cities, leaving the old class of 1888 in full force in effect.

4. That Connellsville is not a city, but is still a borough, and shall elect borough officers.

Mr. Higbee declared he had never said the Clark bill does not apply to Connellsville. "What I do say," he explained, "is that the law is a most doubtful proposition, and I do not apply, what is our status? We should determine this without delay."

He went into the matter in detail, pointing to the various sections of the Clark bill which he thinks might raise a question. In the test suit, however, he said, the question would be that the least probable would be that designating Connellsville still a borough.

There was little discussion aside from that by Mr. Higbee. James S. Durr inquired why the legislators were so anxious to have the Clark bill passed, considered, but Mr. Behanna declined to entertain the question.

"The bill has passed. It is too late to discuss why something was not done. We face the real situation, not what might have been," was his comment.

John Dugan, one of the Chamber of Commerce delegation to Harrisburg to urge the passage of the bill, did not discuss the juncture. Dugan said he never knew what the bill contained until he heard Higbee's explanation.

President Markel also avoided reference to the Chamber of Commerce director's unqualified endorsement of the measure.

Following the election of new members, the discussion of the Clark bill was taken up by Attorney Higbee. In his speech he said:

"The Clark bill covers cities of the third class as follows: cities incorporated under the act of 1888; cities that have accepted the provisions of the said act of 1888 in the manner prescribed by the 52nd section; all other cities of the proper population or any city less than 10,000 population, incorporated prior to March 1874, by an act of Assembly, and the act of 1874, which has been incorporated under the provisions of the act of May 23, 1888. Of these provisions, only the last applies to Connellsville."

"This would apparently be clear, but for the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the town of Rye, Connellsville is in exactly the same situation now as then. The election to become a city was held in November, 1910 and the letters patent were issued in May, 1911. The Supreme Court decided that we are not a city in the meaning of the term as used in the act of 1910, but are an embryonic city. I want to convince you, and the people of Connellsville in general, that a most substantial question has here been raised. The only way to settle it is to get it properly before the court."

Article 6 provides that "where the mayor of a town appointed by the voters of the town is not acceptable to the voters, it shall be voted for a term of four years. If a burgess, a mayor, in the course of his term, is not safe to continue in office, the voters may, at any time, call a special election for his removal."

Colonel Reid finds that a sawmill's

fire destroyed his home.

Colonel J. M. Reid solved a mystery the other day that had baffled him for some time. Although the Colonel had stocked the Little stream that runs at the rear of his Reidmore summer home on several occasions he was never able to get any fish from it.

As fast as the colonel put the fish into the stream the gaudiest from a sawmill a short distance up the stream killed them. Now he is thinking of taking legal steps to prevent the pollution of the creek.

Colonel Reid's wife, Mrs. Harriet Miller, on Eighth street, Green wood, who still lives there, for a number of years, returned home from a vacation in the South.

Friday from Gettysburg, where he accompanied the Connellsville veterans to the semi-centennial celebra-

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Shearer lives with his daughter, Mrs. Ernestine Shearer, on Eighth street, Green wood, who still resides there for a number of years, returned home from a vacation in the South.

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THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1913.

## PAGE EIGHT

**FLOOD PREVENTION IS ENDANGERED BY SELFISH INTERESTS**

**Oil City Chamber of Commerce Wants Yough Bill Vetoed.**

**FIGHT CARRIED TO GOVERNOR**

Officials of the Pittsburgh Flood Commission Declare That Opponents of Project Near Water Power Rights May be Defeated; Keep Up Efforts.

The success of the Pittsburgh Flood Commission's fight to have a reservoir erected at the headquarters of the Monongahela river as the first step in the war against the disastrous floods which inundated portions of downtown Pittsburgh each year is endangered by the opposition of what are declared to be selfish interests. The Chamber of Commerce of Oil City has petitioned Governor Tener to veto the appropriation of \$500,000 for the erection of a dam at the mouth of the Allegheny river. The commission has requested the Connellsville Chamber of Commerce, and the local newspapers, to take similar action. A statewide fight is being attempted to prevent approval of the appropriation by Governor Tener, who will not be reelected until November. The officials of the Pittsburgh Flood Commission, by telephone, declared to The Courier today that the fight is being made by Oil City for personal and selfish reasons. The opponents of the measure, they said, are interested in water power development, and insist that the state or nation has no right to interfere with the private exploitation of water power may be blocked.

Two bills are now before the Governor for his approval. One provides \$500,000 for the construction of the Monongahela reservoir, and the other \$100,000 for the improvement of the waters of the Pymatuning swamp. Both are good measures, according to the Pittsburgh Flood Commission. The Pymatuning project has no bearing upon navigable streams, and no relation to the fight of the Flood Commission, but the two interests worked together.

The only serious opposition to both schemes, it was stated, came from a lobby interested in water power development, and the officials of the Flood Commission declare that Oil City's stand part of their program.

Oil City's argument is that the construction of a string of reservoirs proposed by the Flood Commission would constitute a constant menace to life, lives and property of persons residing in the valleys below those reservoirs. It was pointed out that, as the water of this particular reservoir in the Yough would be backed into the state of Maryland, the Legislature has no authority to propose such a thing. A waste of public money is charged.

The commissioners continue that the cost estimated has been placed too low and that the Yough reservoir would cost two or three times \$1,000,000. Further investigation of such a vast project is urged. The argument is made that the United States engineers do not believe the Flood Commission's plan is feasible.

**GAS-PROOF MACHINES**

Pittsburg Coal Company Adopting Safety Coal Cutters.

The Pittsburg Coal Company is placing in some of its mines what is known as gas-proof cutting machinery. This machinery has been shipped from the shops at Scott Haven, two being placed in the mine at Masontown, two in Sunnydale and four in the Gallatin mine. These machines have been properly and thoroughly tested in the present fire-burnous coal fields and other officials who have proved so satisfactory that the company put the machines into immediate use without hesitancy.

The machine is simply the regular cutting machine, with the motor box enclosed in an air-tight covering through which the cutting tools will move. It would be impossible for it to come in contact with a spark from the commutator. The cable connections as well as the starting box are so arranged that all air is excluded from the electric workings and in this way the machine is rendered gas-proof in all mine workings.

It is said the coal company will adopt the style of machine for work in all its mines. The gas-proof machine promises to settle to a great extent the differences now existing between the men and the management on the use of safety lamps and electric machines in the same mine.

**MAKES RULE UNIFORM**

**K. O. to Pay Semi-Monthly on All Parts of System.**

Beginning July 15, the payment of employees of the Baltimore & Ohio, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Dayton & Cincinnati railroads will be inaugurated, as announced a short time ago. The management believes that in this way the best interest of the railroad and the families dependent upon them will be served and the plan will no doubt meet with general favor with the frequent passengers and service personnel. The railroad men will thus be enabled to keep abreast with their financial obligations and it should also encourage frugality.

With the passage of legislation relating to semi-monthly payment of employees in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and all of which the Baltimore & Ohio lines operate, the management decided to adopt the practice as universal. The annual payroll of the system is in excess of \$60,000,000. The total number of employees is about 70,000. In organizing the new system and personnel's department to pay semi-monthly, it was necessary to more than double the number of clerks and accountants and also change the pay master's office.

**Birthdays for The Weekly Courier**

**GREAT COAL RECORD**

West Virginia Passes All Previous Figures in Coal Production for 1912.

The production of coal in West Virginia in 1912 reached the great total of \$6,786,287 short tons, valued at the mines at \$62,792,234, according to figures compiled by Edward W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey.

West Virginia's one vast coal field, all of the state west of the escarpment of the Allegheny mountains being in the coal-bearing formation, and the actual coal area embracing about 17,000 square miles out of a total of 24,000 square miles in the state.

The coals of West Virginia are all bituminous or semi-bituminous and are mostly of high grade. Some cannel coal and a peculiar type known as "spilt" are mined in the southern part of the state. West Virginia's coal production in 1912 was 2,955,512 tons, compared with 2,756,589 tons during same month last year, an increase of 209,233 tons, or 7.5 per cent. This was the second largest month this year, failing but slightly under the 3,000,000 ton mark.

The amount of bituminous coal transported during May amounted to 2,955,512 tons, compared with 2,756,589 tons during same month last year, an increase of 209,233 tons, or 7.5 per cent.

The value of the coal produced for

which statistics are available show

that movement was very heavy and that demand was better than ever before in normal times. Still there were

some who would believe that move-

ment was affected by the strike of

miners, which increased demand

and prices will be high. Everything

points to a shortage of labor and transportation facilities.

Shipments for five months, January 1 to May 21, were heavy and it is gratifying to see that despite ex-

treme demand in the early part of 1912, a falling off in early part of 1913, due to extremely mild weather for the season of the year, tonnage movement increased. Tonnage handled during the period amounted to 13,604,030 tons, compared with 13,221,435 tons in 1911, an increase of 3.6 per cent. An increase of 32,604 tons, or 2.3 per cent. It must not be stated that the strike in April, 1912, seriously affected tonnage movement on this road for the movement was heavier in that month than in any previous April, therefore the increase in tonnage this year is all the more remarkable.

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**THE WEEKLY COURIER, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.****SHIPMENTS INCREASE**

Baltimore & Ohio Tonnage Shows a Gain in May.

Heavy shipments of bituminous coal continue to be handled over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. During May tonnage transported was considerably above that during the same month last year. The tonnage in May was 2,756,589 tons, compared with 2,756,589 tons during May last year.

The Webster Lumber Company, with headquarters in Connellsville, has disposed of its holdings in Webster county, W. Va. The Webster lumber company and West Virginia Interests 4,000 acres of land, including all timber and coal rights. The consideration was \$80,000.

The property has been in the hands of the Connellsville interests for 15 years. During this time little effort has been made to develop it. At one time the property was a timber tract, and some timber was disposed of, and some removed from the tract.

The acreage was reduced, however, was small, and the tract is virtually virgin. The directors of the Webster Lumber Company are Worth Kilpatrick, Rockwell Marietta, Hell Long and Captain Lloyd Johnston.

Will Build New Stores. Contracts for two large Union Supply Company stores have been let to the Nicola Building Company of Pittsburgh. The stores are to be built at Leith and Phillips.

The Weekly Courier \$1.00 a year.

**RAILS**

40, 56, 60, 70, 75, 80, 85 and 90 lb.

**Relying Rails**